

THE  
Hawaiian Gazette

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## JAPANESE QUESTION AND MISSIONARIES.

The foreign missionaries are being very sharply criticized by the Japanese papers and publicists in connection with the anti-Japanese agitation in California, according to the Tokio and Yokohama papers at hand. Count Okuma is among others in soliciting specially at this moment the efforts of the American missionaries for an amicable settlement of the question, while Mr. Tokutomi, editor of the Kokumin Shimbun, in his Tokio letter, joins in the appeal. He writes as follows on the question:

"The prospect presented by the anti-Japanese bills in California is well nigh hopeless, and we are afraid that this single event may deeply affect the relations between America and Japan. We must demand the special attention of the American missionaries staying in Japan at this very moment. Among them there are some who are really teachers of the Gospel and at the same time men who practice its teachings. Especially are we indebted to such missionaries as Doctors Harris and Greene, and the late Doctor De Forest, and we are thankful for their valuable services during the Russo-Japanese war, when they explained to the world that Japan was fighting for righteousness and self-defense.

"We do not accuse the missionaries, as some people are apt to do, of being dishonest persons who waste the funds subscribed by sincere believers in the home-lands and lead a quiet and leisurely life in Oriental countries, or of being men of the world who talk of humanity but in fact are greedy for money and are working for selfish purposes. All this may be prejudice or misunderstanding, but if these American missionaries remain silent and do nothing at this important moment in the matter of the anti-Japanese agitation in California, we must find it a very difficult task to dispel these false accusations about them.

"If these missionaries really understand what humanity means, is not the present the time for them to preach the meaning of it to their own countrymen? They may say that they were sent here for the sake of the Japanese, that their duty is to try to convert the pagan Japanese to Christianity, and that they have nothing to do with the politics of their home land. Of course there is some reason in their plea. But, unfortunately, it cannot be applied to the present case, for the present case is not a political problem in America, but a question between America and Japan or between a Christian country and a pagan one. Should the American missionaries do nothing at this moment, the Japanese who are not well informed about the circumstances will conclude that they are in sympathy with the California legislature. In other words, they may say that, although they talk humanity, these Americans are influenced by racial prejudice and hate and look down upon pagan people. Of course, the missionaries cannot succeed in their evangelical work among such people if this be the impression about them. They may say they do not heed misunderstanding and suspicion, but from their standpoints as missionaries and teachers of the Gospel they should not overlook this anti-Japanese agitation in California. We wish to give them this advice: 'Go back to your country and teach your countrymen, or do your best from this side of the Pacific to teach the Americans on the other side.' This is the way for them to act at this moment."

Even stronger criticism comes from Doctor Suihiro, professor of the Law College in the Kyoto Imperial University. The missionaries were sent here to teach the Japanese the principles of brotherhood and humanity, says Doctor Suihiro. Therefore before they preach to the Japanese these principles they themselves should act as upholders of these principles. They are bound in duty to tell the Californians how wrongful is their recent action against the Japanese and to try to make them alter their attitude. As a matter of fact, what action have these missionaries ever taken in opposition to anti-Japanese movements in California, which have been constant since 1905? asks Doctor Suihiro. Of course, there have been two or three instances in which missionaries have endeavored to explain to their countrymen that their conduct was wrong, but Doctor Suihiro says there has been no big movement undertaken in the name of the American missionaries resident in Japan against these anti-Japanese agitations.

If these American missionaries remain inactive at this moment, because they think no movement by them would have much influence upon the people in the homeland, Doctor Suihiro declares it is a very poor idea on the part of those whose duty it is to preach the principles of humanity and righteousness. Doctor Suihiro is very much surprised by the attitude of the pastors of the Presbyterian church in California, who are reported as encouraging the anti-Japanese agitation there. He says he is not particularly pleading for his countrymen in California, but that Christ taught these missionaries always to stand for the principles of humanity and righteousness and that the present is a capital opportunity for them to fight for these two important principles of Christ's teaching. Should they not stir at this moment, says he, the Japanese will come to distrust what they say and the future of Christian work in Japan will be handicapped.

## MAUI SCHOOL AVERAGES.

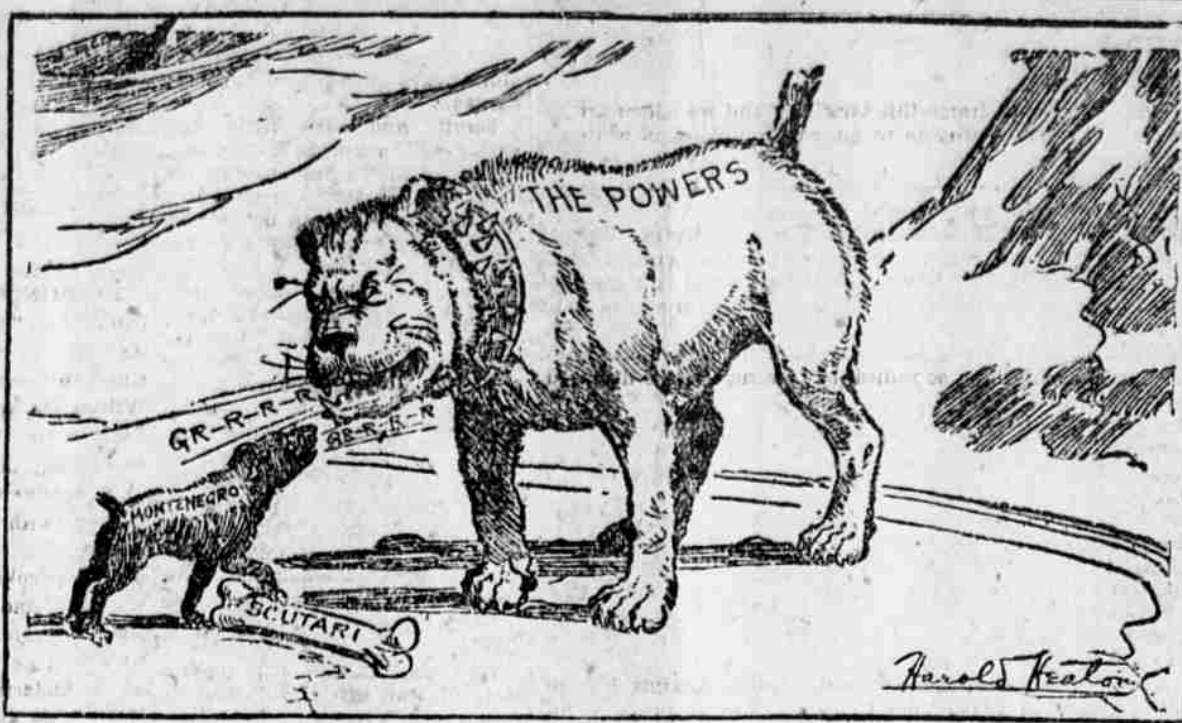
If the statistics on file in the department of education, regarding the average age of pupils in the various public school grades and the school attendance and average of graduation on the various islands, do appear to show that Maui is lagging behind the rest of the Territory, including the Island of Hawaii, it is not the fault of the Lahaina school nor district, according to Supervising Principal George S. Raymond. Mr. Raymond has supplied The Advertiser with figures to demonstrate this. According to his statistics, Lahaina school and the Lahaina and Molokai districts lead the Territory in the matter of young pupils reaching the seventh grade, while the district is ahead of the rest of the island in the average age of pupils in the second grade and one point to the good in the matter of percentage of attendance.

His statistics show the following as the average ages of the pupils in the second grade on various islands and in the district over which he has supervision: Kauai, 8.38; Oahu, 8.68; Hawaii, 9.48; Maui, 9.6; Lahaina school, 8.8; and Lahaina and Molokai districts, 9.2.

The average age of the pupils reaching the seventh grade are: Lahaina school, 13; Lahaina and Molokai districts, 13; Kauai, 14.77; Oahu, 14.84; Hawaii, 15.74; Maui, 16.5.

Which looks pretty good for Lahaina and Molokai, but which makes the average of the rest of the Island of Maui

## Has It Come to This?



## Recasting the Map of Europe

"Even the campaign of Austerlitz did not produce such sudden and startling changes as the Balkan nations have wrought in the Near East. . . . The map of Europe will have to be recast."—Mr. Asquith at the Mansion House banquet, November 9.

It seems at the moment as if the map of Europe were being recast, not in the melting pot of Constantinople, but of Scutari. For the time being, the whole interest of Europe is centered on that little Turkish town on the Adriatic, and the warships of the Powers anchored in a semi-circle round the harbor of Antivari. "There is no disguising the anxiety among British statesmen of all shades of opinion lest the blockade of Montenegro be the beginning of a general European conflagration," telegraphs The Vancouver Province's special London correspondent. It is curious to remember that when Mr. Asquith made his speech last November, the town of Scutari was of practically no importance at all. It was Constantinople, the gates of which the Allies were said to be hammering, that excited the fears of all Europe, while Turkey was the undisputed champion, breathing space after the rout of the Russians. Today Austria is raving about the possession of Montenegro of a town which has no importance whatever, either to herself or the rest of Europe. What is the shadow behind it all? What is the real explanation of Germany's efforts to increase her army; and the evident determination of Austria to risk anything rather than allow Serbia or Montenegro to have further access to the Adriatic?

As has been pointed out several times, the rise of a possible Slav federation in southeastern Europe, spells disaster to Austria. In order to forestall that disaster, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, must snatch at any chance to become the dominating factor among the new Kingdoms. He must either cast in his lot with the Slavs and yield their new territories into a new empire of Slav disintegration. Inevitably the Germans and Serbians will act like a magnet to dismember Austria. The Slavs, however, do not desire a Habsburg. The Poles, to the north, may feel in a kindly mood towards Austria, because she has treated them better than either Russia or Prussia, but a Habsburg to them would be a stranger used by force of conditions to ensure their freedom. Moreover, however much the average Pole detests the Russian government, he has much in common with the Russian people, and it is doubtful if he would cast in his lot with Austria. The Poles are Slavs, and it is races not governments or nations that the Balkan war has thrown into the melting pot. The Archduke, therefore, is almost bound to fight to retain his empire. By force he can dominate the Balkans; Roumania will stand with him. His one fear is Russia.

"Even the campaign of Austerlitz did not produce such sudden and startling changes in the Near East," The still farther behind that of the Territory. Perhaps if some other supervising principals will report we will be able to locate the particular districts which bring the general average down so low.

## BEGINNING OF A FREE PORT.

Wholly commendable is the suggestion from the harbor commission that a bonded warehouse for the storage of coal, to be sold to ships touching at the port, be established on the waterfront and managed by the commission. Duty-free coal will appeal to shipowners and will go a long way toward making the port attractive for the trans-Pacific steamships soon to be plying between Panama and the Orient. Cheap coal and cheap water and some certainty that the port will not be suddenly quarantined will make Honolulu known and will bring vessels here that might otherwise make San Francisco in preference.

The establishment of a bonded warehouse for coal will, we believe, the entering wedge for a "free port." Honolulu is so situated geographically as to become a great trading point under "free port" conditions, such as prevail at Curacao, Singapore, Hongkong and a score of other great shipping places. The suggestion of establishing a free port precedent for the United States at Honolulu may not strike the Democratic administration as either such a novelty or such a terrible thing as it appeared to strike the members of the Taft cabinet who visited the Islands. Secretary Knox refused pointblank to discuss the question and Secretary Fisher and Attorney General Wickersham said they knew nothing whatever about free ports.

A bonded warehouse for coal is a free port on a small scale and as such the plan for one is welcome. It may be the beginning of Honolulu's greatness as the Crossroads Store of the Pacific.

Whatever else may be charged against the Delegate, at least he is the right man in the right place just now. Speaking as a Hawaiian whose country has been taken over by America, his words urging congress not to kill the Americanization of the Islands will have weight throughout the entire Union. Coming just when the country is having its attention directed towards Japan, too, his warning is both timely and telling.

real shadow that lies behind Austria is Russia. Turkey is no more in Europe and therefore as a factor in diplomacy to be played off against Russia, is useless. The Balkan Allies are favorable to Russia through thick and thin. Austria can not fight the Balkan Allies and Russia, single-handed, and the life of Austria is vital to Germany. Germany has once already insulted Russia over Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Russia does not forget. The victory of the Balkan Allies has given her the trumps, and she will play them in her own way, and in her own time. Faced with this problem, Germany has realized for years that Russia's ally, France, is on her flank backed by Great Britain. France is numerically so inferior to Germany that, alone, she would be crushed by the weight of her foe. The support of Great Britain has enabled France to recover, during the very period when Russia was maimed by the Japanese war. Thus, the day when "Germany must crush France quickly and completely" is to quote Bernardi, before Russia can move westward, has almost gone. Russia moves slowly, but she moves westward this time she moves with the weight of Pan-Slavism in Europe behind her. She can put 5,000,000 men in the field, and the Balkan Allies can add at least another 500,000.

In six short months, the Balkan Allies have placed Germany and Austria almost within a steel trap. Escape at present is possible in two ways. They can take the risk and fight, or they can trust to Great Britain and France to hold back Russia until the Slavs fly at each other's throats. The Pan-Slavist movement has Russia in its grip, and it is that movement that for the time being at any rate, has stilled the revolutionaries. War has before now united the Slavs, but success and peace has as surely disunited them. Whether history will repeat itself remains to be seen. At present there is no doubt that Great Britain and France are keeping the peace, and the improved British relations with Germany indicate that she has used her best offices to hold Russia back in Europe, even if she has let the leash slip a little in Asia. At the same time, she has refused to allow Austria to bully the Balkan Allies, and thus has kept faith with Russia. France is hardly likely to move unless attacked, and as long as she wants British support, is unlikely to precipitate matters. There are, however, hundreds of most fascinating problems to solve. History is being made in Europe, and no one can be certain what the next day will bring forth. It is easy enough to study the question from one point of view only, but the Pan-Slavist movement is upsetting the balance of power, and irresistibly drawing Europe into a vortex in which whole nations will be submerged. The vital problem at the moment seems to be whether Great Britain can keep the peace for the next six months, while the map is being recast.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

The town was full of legislators yesterday, feeling like last year's bird's nests.

Predictions that the senate will swallow the Underwood-Wilson Bill, just as it reaches it from the house, do not seem to be backed up by the letters received in Honolulu from the senators themselves. Senator Fletcher's letter, printed in this issue, is a fair sample of many being received. The question of revenue looms large and the Income Tax Bill does not promise to make up all the deficiency in sight if sugar be free listed. Hawaii need not get despair.

It is reported that some people were very much put out yesterday because the policemen on duty at Thomas Square, with instructions to keep everyone out of the reserved sections of ground, insisted on obeying instructions and making no exceptions. Strange as it may sound, among those who were annoyed because the police officers tried to obey orders and do their duty were some regular army officers! The police are to be commended for refusing to make exceptions to a general order issued to them and those "leading citizens" who objected would have been much better employed in backing up the police officers than in arguing with or denouncing them. In an affair such as that of yesterday, in which nearly every parent of Honolulu had an interest, to make favored exceptions of some because of their social position or uniform, would have been decidedly improper.

The triple murder on the federal military reserve of Kahauna yesterday, to be properly considered, should be viewed in the light of the last half dozen murder trials in the local circuit and federal courts, with their miscarriage of justice. We suppose that when the cowardly slayer or slayers of the young woman and her unborn babe are brought into court there will be the usual slayer about the wrong of capital punishment, while self-defense and temporary insanity sophistries will be dished up in the good old way before the jury. The family, butchered in cold blood, will be forgotten and the neck of the butcher only given consideration. This is provided some technical wall be not reared between the murderer and his proper place upon the gallows.

LABORS OF LATE  
LEGISLATURE REVIEWED

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contractor is alleged to have taken "French leave" after being paid by the government the full amount of the contract price, although the department of public works is said to have been notified in ample time of the outstanding indebtedness. Because of the neglect of this department the Territory was thus called upon to pay out something like \$3000 more than it should have done. Some good resulted out of the occurrence, however, since a bill was introduced, which was later passed and signed by the Governor, providing for publication of notice of public contracts being completed before final payment on the same is made by the department contracting the indebtedness.

## Direct Primary Law.

There were a number of very important laws passed during the session. Among these may be cited the Direct Primary Law, for which there has been popular clamor during the past three or four sessions. During the two previous sessions the bill passed the house, but met its death in the senate. This time the bill passed the house early in the session, but remained in the senate until almost the last. Though it went into the Governor's hands well within the pocket-veto period, Governor Frear affixed his official signature and it became law, but two hours before the legislature adjourned Wednesday night.

## Public Utilities.

Another bill which became law and will have far-reaching consequences was the public utilities measure. Although introduced on the opening day of the session in both houses the respective bills lagged along for weeks and it was only when public pressure began to be exerted for its passage that it finally emerged from the legislature and went to the Governor for his approval.

The bill granting an extension to the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, of its corporate existence and charter life, which had been pocket vetoed by the Governor during the 1911 session, finally became law on the closing night of the session Wednesday. Three new franchise bills were also passed by the late legislature, one to provide Hilo with a gas plant and two to furnish electric lighting and power for Waimea, on the one hand, and Lihue and Koloh, on the other, Island of Kauai.

Among other important measures enacted into law at the recent session were:

## Numerous Laws Adopted.

Empowering the respective counties and the city of Honolulu to issue bonds for public improvements, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Appropriating \$100,000 for Hawaii's exhibit at the 1915 San Francisco Exposition.

Re-enacting the special income tax law, but reducing the tax rate to one per cent on incomes of \$400 and over, the proceeds to be used half for immigration purposes and the other half for the support and maintenance of the board of agriculture, forestry and conservation.

Transferring the care and custody of the Honolulu Park, from the supervision of the Hawaiian Land Commission to the Department of Public Works, also placing all public parks and recreation grounds under the supervision of the respective counties.

Reorganizing the management and control of all territorial wharves and providing additional powers and duties for the board of harbor commissioners. Giving the Honolulu supervisors authority to establish and maintain water and sewer works and transferring the Honolulu water and sewer works from the Territory to the municipality.

Establishing civil service for the police, fire and health departments of Honolulu and the Territory, respectively.

Providing for the establishment of preference rights as to the Puhoua and Waialeale government lands in and about Hilo and appropriating \$15,000 for the purpose; appropriating money for roads to the Palolo Valley homesteads; purchase of private lands in Kona for homesteading purposes and locating water sources thereon; likewise purchase of private lands in Waipio Valley, Hawaii, for homesteads. Reorganizing the department of the marketing superintendent; and several laws improving the work and scope of the boards of immigration, agriculture, forestry and conservation; providing for a hydrographic survey.

Providing for the compilation of a dictionary of the Hawaiian language; likewise a compilation of the civil and criminal laws of the Territory of Hawaii, to include the laws passed by the 1913 session.

Regulating the hours of employment for females under sixteen years, in certain cases; providing for the support and maintenance of bastards; raising the age of consent to fifteen years.

Prohibiting the employment of city or county and territorial prisoners outside the jail.

A number of laws providing close seasons for certain game, fowl and fish.

Appointing a "banana claims" commission and providing for the payment of claims thereunder; also in relation to the closing of the Chinese poi shops. Providing for an investigation of the financial affairs of the county of Hawaii and more particularly, of the Hilo county auditor scandal; passage of certain laws providing additional safeguards in the manner of the handling of county funds.

Authorizing the Honolulu supervisors to assist the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Providing for the appointment of deputy sheriffs by sheriffs instead of choosing such by election.

Prohibiting corporations, or officials of same, to contribute to campaign funds. A number of laws providing for the better regulation of the liquor traffic. Relating to the desertion and non-support of wife or children. Providing for the special assessment of the entire or partial cost of widening or opening of streets in Honolulu.

Regulating the operation of automobiles or other vehicles.

Empowering Honolulu to provide for certain improvements in and upon the streets of Honolulu.

To bring franchisees of certain public utility companies under the jurisdiction of the public utility commission.

Making it a misdemeanor to use or smoke opium or have it in possession.

Prohibiting the uttering or making of commercial paper in certain cases.

Under appropriation subjects: the general salaries, school budget and loan fund measures.

Providing for a mechanical, livestock, agricultural and horticultural fair in Honolulu during 1914, at a cost of \$2500.

Providing pensions for Judge Jacob Hardy, R. J. Green and Henry Cockett. Making it a misdemeanor to defraud the proprietor of an inn or hotel; likewise those engaged in the carrying of passengers.

Regulating the taking of property by railroad companies under the power of eminent domain.

Providing for advances from current funds of counties for school improvements.

Providing a revolving fund of \$300,000 for reclamation of insanitary lands; \$50,000 to be used on Hawaii and \$250,000 on Kauai.

Appropriating money for the construction of roads in Awaui.

A great many other laws were passed, amending of existing laws; enlarging the powers of the board of health and increasing salaries of county officials. The legislature, in some instances, claim some people failed to rise to the occasion in the passage of certain laws of a progressive nature.

## Shameful Negligence.

The records of the house bring out a story of shameful negligence in particularly two instances. In one case, the refusal of the majority of the house, led by a member who was personally and pecuniarily interested, in refusing to accept the gift of Aiehaue. The failure of the legislature to accept the property, under the terms of the Clegborn will, has forever lost to the people of Honolulu particularly and the Territory generally, if not the world, one of the most beautiful tropical parks in existence today anywhere.

Refusal of the house to carry out the mandates of the Organic Act on the subject of reapportionment of legislative representation was fully expected. Under the terms of the Wirtz Bill, Maui and Kauai would lose representation. While it does not seem proper to some people that a local matter of this nature should be carried to congress, still it is held out that only in this manner will the express direction of the Organic Act on the subject ever be realized, for the outside islands will, as long as they are permitted to off the day of reapportionment.

Probably the most shameful side-stepping witnessed on the part of the house during the past session, was on the Re-lighting Bill, a measure which passed the senate by a big majority and had the support of the thinking and solid community here. The house was also very lukewarm in taking up Doctor Irwin's Eugenics Bills, two measures of great necessity and importance for the health and happiness of the people of the only Honolulu, but the Territory at large.

## House "Conservatism."

Of the other big and important measures which failed of passage, may be mentioned the Employers' Liability Bill. It may be true, state some, the measure required more consideration and that this may be had in time to have the bill passed at the coming session.

"One thing stands out very prominent, I think, in regard to the respective merits of the two houses," stated a man pretty much in public life. "This is that during the recent session the house was by far the more conservative of the two, especially in the matter of appropriations."

"The school budget was the work of the house finance committee and it passed and was signed by the Governor practically in the manner the house first had it, after forcing the senate to recede as to certain items it had added to the measure."

"The Loan Bill also showed the conservatism of the lower branch. It cut down the total by a million and a half in the first place, after the bill arrived from the senate, and, after the latter house again boosted the total into the millions, the house once more insisted on reducing it. As the measure passed and is now law the figures remain practically as the house finance committee decided upon."

"The General Appropriation Bill is another example. The senate made a number of reductions in salaries, but the house soon let several better and as the bill finally emerged from conference and went to the Governor, again the house figures, as a rule, predominated."

"There is another thing in this connection which I might mention, that this is the first time in history, since the Territory was organized, the Governor approved a general appropriation bill without vetoing a single item. I claim, is due to the house and particularly to the painstaking and watchful work of Chairman Watkins and the members of his committee on finance."

In the matter of expenses the present session was by far more costly than either the session of 1911 or the one before that. The expense given for this state of things is that the present session just passed made a large number of investigations which were very expensive. Still, claim some people, these investigations were production of no good and no remedial legislation of any kind resulted from the findings or recommendation of these investigations except in the case of the division of the marketing superintendent.

## FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back, the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

—advertisement—

"I guess she loves me, all right."  
"Why?"  
"She vows she'd rather be miserable with me than happy with anybody else."